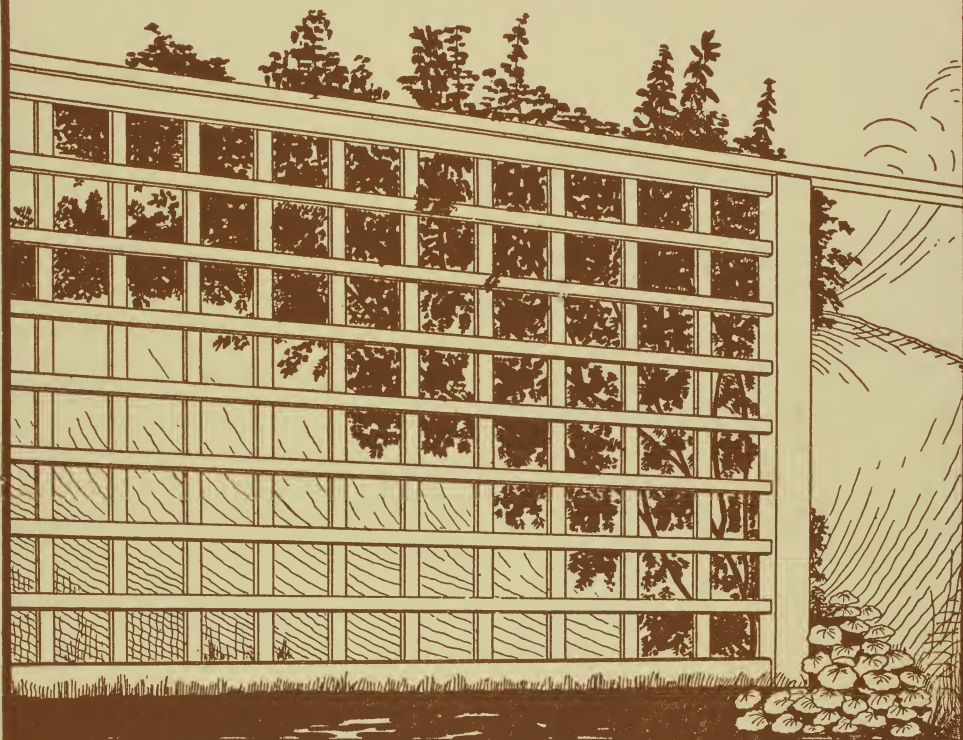


California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Civic Auditorium, April 25 and 26

K. O. S. GOES TO EUROPE

BEGONIAS

DAHLIAS

MARCH AND APRIL 1925

TEN CENTS



Dahlia Bulbs

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of ALL TYPES. Come in and look them over.

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Strong Plants of GERBERA or TRANSVAAL DAISY, GOLDEN GLOW and YELLOW GEUM, LADY STRATHEDEN.

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SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

943 6th St., (near Broadway)

San Diego, California

"For Success—Buy the Best"

The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy*

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, MARCH and APRIL, 1925,

Nos. 9 and 10

THE WOMAN IN THE GARDEN

By Pearl LaForce Mayer.

A fascinating yet dangerous subject for a man to tackle, so let us begin by stating that all the evidence favors hers as the first place there. Take woman out of the Garden and there would be left, design that smelled of the surveying technic and a color scheme that yelled to heaven. Woman has the first requisite for landscape gardening, a natural inability to connect with straight lines, she knows as little about them as nature does, and where is the natural planting that follows a square and level? Give the average woman a definite straight mark along which to plant and leave her alone for five minutes and she will have evolved curves of beauty. Place all the mechanical aids to spacing at her elbow and set her to putting seedlings in a flat and she will triumphantly override them all and indulge in her beloved wiggles. Her husband, if interested will try and keep her in the straight and narrow path, but she won't stay put and clinches her rebellion with the query, What does it matter anyhow. The answer is never convincing because it does not matter, and the little plants are bored by too great a uniformity, and those in the wiggles grow the fastest. When woman wiggles she does it naturally, when man does it he is still mechanical. To any ordinary observant and thinking person gardens with character are either a man's garden in which design whether straight or crooked is mechanically perfect, or a woman's in which the absence of design makes for naturalness. It is not intended to attack or defend either side this is merely a discussion quite informal and unintentional of Woman in the Garden.

It is rather a curious combination, the woman's garden tended by a man gardener, the latter pure mechanic, a digger with spades and cutter with shears by rule of thumb, and each irritates the other often to swears and tears, they cannot see the garden problems alike. A flower out of the straight row is to the man a rebel to have its head cut off, while to the woman it is a sweet thing that dared to go on its own. That flaring orange flame from the Transvaal cursed with a name like a cathartic, *Dimorpotheca*, loves

to come up in the path and the woman hails its blooming with gurgles of joy, and she sees no good reason why it should not be left alone in that one little bit of path, when there is so much beside for man to walk on and rake if he feels that way. That is she feels so today, tomorrow she may want to housekeep in the garden and sweep it clean from hedge to hedge, and why not? Gardens are made for folks not folks for gardens. Few men enjoy gardens, hosts of women do, because they play with them, they have their days when the garden is raped of blooms to decorate the house, and others when not a vase is in use for the garden looks too dear to be touched. That is enjoying a garden, seeing it with different eyes all the time. It is curious more women have not taken up gardening as a profession, probably woman would say because the tyrant man has not allowed me, and there would be truth in it. Half the enjoyment men get out of their gardens is in cussing their gardeners, and it would not be easy or prudent to cuss a woman gardener. There is another reason and that is woman's imagination, she has too much of it. Could even man think of woman as designing and planting the grounds round the average public building, stereotyped to the Nth degree, or should it be called standardized, the negation of imagination. There are women in the garden world authors, landscapers, growers, etc., some very well known, but they are few among many, there is a book called, "A Woman's Garden," which could not be unless such a thing was regarded as out of the common. A few years back woman was responsible for a wave of color gardens, blue chiefly, but all is for a riot of color and compliments are left out. If it seemed quite permissible it would be fascinating to speculate on what part of the tending of Eden fell to Eve, we have no record except the apple incident that does not count, so it might be better to say let Eden be here, and man and woman we will tend the garden, the man shall dig and hoe, etc., and keep down his waist line, and the woman shall stimulate his imagination with her curves of planting and bother his mechanics

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

sombre to me. Phoned to Mrs. Gussie Beck-with Evans, who is leaving for Coronado.

Supper at Kansas City in the very handsome union depot. Found out that San Diego is not the only place where there is a good No. 1 depot. All the Santa Fe railroad stations and the hotels at the depot along the route are individual and interesting.

Before reaching Kansas City enjoyed a light snowfall, making the bare places white.

Chicago Is Cold

At Chicago, 8:30 a. m. Samuel Dauchy met me at the train, and I enjoyed the fine drive on Michigan avenue and through Lincoln park to their home. Two degrees above zero. Ice on the lake and all the streams and pools frozen. A glorious morning, flooded with sunshine. A hurried visit to the Art Institute and Field Museum was a great pleasure and treat. Luncheon at the Dauchy home and to the Baltimore & Ohio train at 1 p. m. Many prominent people returning from the Medill McCormick funeral, which I passed in Lincoln park. The very cold air of Chicago was an interesting experience. Everybody wore heavy coats and gloves, and ears were covered. The brown and bare trees everywhere, all looking alike, seem queer and strange. The farther east I travel, the more snow. The thousand miles I passed over from La Junta, through Kansas, Illinois and now Indiana, are too level to suit me, and the farm houses look forlorn—not a green spear in sight. The fine buildings of Chicago were impressive and the traffic rules were interesting—seemed to work like a perfect machine. Along the railroad tracks great heaps of coal, bins of coal and trainloads of coal everywhere—the only merchandise seen moving.

Feb. 28.—The trip on the B. & O. most comfortable. Breakfast along the Potomac. Natural growth abundant and fine and more varied; oaks, firs, maples, elms, wild grapes. Some old log cabins. Good looking homes and barns. Rolling and picturesque country. Frost and ice; grass just showing. Depot at Washington magnificent. Railroad yards very extensive. The dome of the Capitol in sight, which gave me a real thrill. I feel as though I were in a fairy story, with dreams coming true.

The groups of green firs (though small the trees) were so cheerful. Baltimore and Wilmington have been passed. The surrounding country is very attractive and the very large areas of wooded lands surprise me. The telegraph wires are all green. There are many handsome bridges, clean highways, an occasional city street shows up, well planted with trees, all alike. On the outskirts of cities the homes are well scattered, with plenty of space. Only a few real estate signs and one "For Sale" sign seen from the train.

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WHERE TO APPLY FOR SHOW INFORMATION

List of Chairmen of Committees.

- General Chairman and Decorated Tables—Mrs. M. A. Greer. Tel. H. C. 1550-J.
Roses—Mrs. Walter Birch, Main 4201-J.
Sweet Peas—Miss Edith Gait, 632.30.
Bulbs, etc.—Miss Mary Matthews, Hilc. 4710-W.
Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. John Burnham, Pt. Loma 367.
Baskets—Mrs. F. T. Scripps, Pacific Beach 231.
Professional Exhibits—Walter Birch, Main 842.
Schools—Miss Katherine Woods, H. C. 535.
Judges and Floor Plan—J. G. Morley, H. C. 3163.

Chrysanthemums

New ones—Monument, Megan, Millicent, Rogers, My Michigan, Snow White, Rose Charm, Pink Dot, Nuggets, etc., and Choice Older Varieties. Write for Descriptive Circulars to

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4204 Randolph St.

San Diego

TELEPHONE: Hillcrest 4247-J

The Mar. & Apr. Gardens

LIBRARY NOTES

In looking over the periodicals for the current month, I was impressed with the fact that the leading articles were chiefly as regards the import law which forbids the bringing into the United States, after Jan. 19, 1926, more bulbs, potted subjects, etc. One writer says that the states of Oregon, Washington and California will have to be depended upon for the chief supply of bulbs—that some of the southern states will supply in limited quantities a few kinds of the Dutch bulbs. In connection with this *Gardeners Chronicle* (of America) new to our library table, gives an interesting sketch of the Holland international flower show, it says, "Holland is known as the garden of Europe, and as the classical ground for the cultivation of flowering bulbs in particular. Fifteen years have passed since a similar show has been held. In the park where the show is to be held nearly three million bulbs were planted in the fall of 1924. Mrs. Francis King has been appointed by the Garden Club of America, and John Scheepers has been appointed by the Society of American Florists and the New York Botanical Gardens, as Ambassadors to this great exhibition. Mrs. King and Mr. Scheepers will also serve on the jury at this show." To this I will add that our Miss Sessions expects to be there. The *Flower Grower* this month contains articles by writers well known in this section, "Some of the Tender Exotics of California," by Antone J. Soares; an excellent article by S. Stillman Berry, "Iris Garden Notes of 1924"; with a cut of a corner of the Redlands Flower Show, April 24, 1924. In this same magazine J. Horace McFarland gives a good talk on roses, "More Roses and Fewer Varieties." Mr. McFarland, as all rose lovers know, is editor of *The American Rose Annual*.

In *Better Homes and Gardens* Mr. D. W. Coolidge continues his excellent talks, this time we become acquainted with the *Actinidia chinensis*, the Chinese gooseberry, not entirely hardy, but Dr. Fairchild of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that it is adaptable on the Pacific Coast from Seattle to San Diego and all along the Gulf of Mexico. Who has it here? In connection with these articles Mr. Coolidge requests you to ask him any questions you may desire. One statement he

MARCH AND APRIL GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

As "the Padre of the Rains" has promised us a big rain storm the end of this month, I shall not urge thorough irrigation just now, but if the storm does not materialize you know what to do. It is a good idea in the vegetable garden, especially at this time of year, to sow and plant a little more, every two or three weeks, of the different vegetables that you like the best, and in this way keep a succession of crop coming through the greater part of the year.

Practically all vegetables can be planted now, so select the ones that appeal to you most and make another planting, if possible putting your root crops where your leaf crops were before and vice versa. Finish up planting asparagus and rhubarb roots, and see that all ground is clear of weeds and in a state of good cultivation with a fine surface. You will find that a surface mulch of finely screened manure, gradually worked into the soil will help the plants along wonderfully and at the same time lighten up the soil and prevent heaviness and baking.

Now is the time to get on the warpath after snails and other garden pests before they steal a march on you. For snails and slugs there is nothing so good as Calcium Arsenate and Coarse bran in the proportion of 1 oz. of the former to 1 lb. of bran, mixed dry and then wet almost to the consistency of a bran mash for a horse, and sprinkle over the surface of the ground, after first sprinkling the ground with the hose, the sprinkling to be repeated every evening for 3 or 4 evenings. For the ever present aphids use Nicotine Spray at the rate of one tablespoonful to one pint of water. This is a preparation of Black Leaf 40 and Whale Oil Soap mixed in the right proportion so that when applied with a spray pump it spreads properly over the foliage, and is better than Black Leaf 40 alone, which does not spread so well. As aphids is a pretty persistent sort of pest it is well to examine affected plants pretty often and if still infested spray again. For leaf eating insects use Arsenate of Lead for all leaf eating insects, use 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water and spray thoroughly.

For rust, which often attacks Hollyhocks

Continued on page 18

Cont. on Page 17

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

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The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co.  851 2nd. St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

In order in a measure to overcome the slowing action of a purely volunteer staff this double number for March and April is issued, and with this relief it is hoped to be able to issue for the rest of the year practically on time. The Editor asks any subscriber who feels unsympathetic to visualize an enterprise of his own run continuously with volunteers.

We congratulate the Union on securing a series of letters from K. O. Sessions on her European trip. The first appeared Sunday the 22nd and was a real treat. We know neither personally nor by reputation any other writer with her facility of expression and command of language who can and does write on any subject with her beautiful simplicity and absolute freedom from swank. Miss Sessions has promised to send plant articles to this magazine and we have no jealousy about these Union articles, they should have a general, not a specialized, circulation. We ask readers to note that wherever K. O. S. lands the best there delight to show her honor.

In this number appears the Premium List for the Spring Show, but as this is written the final overhauling by the Board of Directors of The Floral Association has yet to be done. They will consider the Wildflower section and the advisability of cutting it out entirely as was done last year. There will be wildflowers for so faithful are these native

servants of a country that good or bad the season they contrive to flower and make seed that the race may continue, but it does not seem the thing for an organization interested in the spread of floriculture to foster the reduction of that short seed crop by even the little a wildflower display would decrease it. These wildflower exhibits have always been in the main the contribution of the schools of city and county and to preserve rather than to gather should certainly be the note with our children. All through this land from Atlantic to Pacific societies for the preservation of the wild flora are springing up and their work must be done through popular sentiment. Few of the casual gatherers of our wild things realize the absolute necessity for organized protection against themselves, they see fields of one flower and argue that a few blooms more or less can make no difference, but they don't stop to think that in these autoing days thousands like themselves pass that way with the same idea and in no time the harvest is raped. Some growths are now protected by law, the Yucca and the Toyon or Christmas Berry, and there are advocates of a large expansion of the list even to include everything. This is too radical. A child picking wildflowers is a picture that cannot be spared from our country side, but the grown ups might leave the flowers for the children and they would leave enough for the seed. Another scheme is to make wildflower reservations and this has intriguing features and could be carried out in most communities.

In a Florists magazine lately appeared a plea for our chocolate Fritillaria lily or Mission Bell which seems to have been sold in large bunches in San Francisco this year. It was pointed out—but why not copy the article which is from the Florists Exchange: "Various kinds of wildflowers are being brought in, this seems regrettable, because they are retreating each year as the population increases. Irises are still plentiful and are better able to withstand the constant picking, but such flowers as the Fritillaria lanceolata cannot stand the constant slaughter of its delicate blooms. This plant is commonly Known as Mission Bells or Checkered Lily, and a plant producing a stalk with five bells is nine or ten years old. If the same is pulled as is the usual way, these flowers are picked for the market, the old bulb is destroyed and a bulb the size of a rice grain must start the whole life cycle over again. A pailfull of these oddly colored flowers sells for about fifty cents wholesale. Certainly there is not much profit in such a sale, so it would not work hardship on anyone if it were forbidden to sell them. Buttercups and little wild pansies are also brought in. These should be left to seed on the hills." The florists and

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growers would be glad to see the traffic in these flowers stop, and fortunately the public is beginning to be educated to see the need of protecting our wildflowers. As an example, one of the large jewelry stores displayed a large bowl of Trillium. Three different people coming into the store the first morning called attention to the fact that these flowers should never have been picked because in each case the plant had been destroyed. The manager afterwards stated that there was no danger that he would ever have another such decoration in his place of business."

Before this is published the community will have passed another water crisis. The municipal election will be over and the city will have as Mayor a Water Champion whoever is chosen, for all the candidates have saved something for the city or the city from something in this matter, they say so themselves.

REPORT OF MARCH MEETING

The regular March meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held at the Floral Building in Balboa Park, and was devoted to a discussion of Dahlia Growing, by Mr. F. C. Mulkey, of Los Angeles, and on Roses, by Mr. E. Benard, of Mission Valley.

Mr. Mulkey, who is one of the largest commercial growers of dahlias in the West, gave much good, practical advice on dahlia culture. In planting, alternate double rows three feet apart with five foot walks, planting the tubers horizontally and not vertically, less than three feet apart in the rows. The soil should be worked up well in the fall, or at least a few weeks before planting. Use no fertilizer when planting, but give freely when the buds begin to appear. Liquid fertilizer given once a week,—a gallon to a plant,—is very helpful. Cultivate carefully until the buds appear, but no longer, as the feeding roots must not be disturbed while flowers are being made. After cultivating, a good mulch of dairy manure or saw dust should be used, and application of phosphate will tend to heighten the color of the blooms. Of course, disbudding must be resorted to to secure the finest blooms; and if the crown bud is a flower bud, it should be left, as it will produce the plant's finest bloom. Do not water too heavily until the plant is actually ready to bloom, or there will be a superabundance of leaf and stalk growth. Slow irrigation in trenches is the best means of applying water, but a fine spray after sundown, in hot weather, is highly advantageous. A spray of Black Leaf 40, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, should be applied as needed to rid the plants of thrips. Leave the tubers in the ground in the Fall until they are thoroughly cured, then dig, leave for a day in the sun to

dry out the surface, and store in store-room or cellar; or better still, leave in the ground until Spring, then take up and divide, being careful always to save the crown of the tuber. To make flowers keep after cutting, cut in the evening, place the tips of the stems in boiling water for forty seconds, and then in cold water over night.

Mr. Benard, whose abilities as a rose grower all San Diegans recognize, described a great many of the new roses that have come on the market in recent years, especially those remarkably fine novelties from the house of Pernet, in France. Few of these roses have been tried out long enough in our climate to have proved themselves unqualified successes, but Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Souvenir de Georges Pernet show promise of becoming really great roses here.

Of fertilizers Mr. Benard gives first place to blood meal, it being quickly assimilated, and stimulating strong growth. To prevent mildew,—and not to cure it, for that seems impossible,—use an application of one part sulphuric acid to one thousand parts water, spraying very freely and always very early in the morning. An easy way to prepare this is to make a solution of one ounce of acid to twelve of water, diluting this at the ratio of one ounce of the solution to one gallon of water. Spray roses only in warm weather, and on sunny days. For aphids, use Black Leaf 40, according to directions, always remembering that the foliage of roses should be wet only in the morning, giving plenty of time for drying before darkness comes on.

Mr. McLaughlin, of the South Coast Park Horticultural Association, gave a short talk on the prospect of commercial bulb growing under the protecting conditions of the new laws. He invited all members of the San Diego Floral Association to attend a Flower Show which his association is to hold on May 22nd, 23rd and 24th, notice of which will appear later. Members of our society are invited, also, to exhibit.

Following the speakers, there was an animated discussion of the date and arrangements of our next Fall Flower Show.

FREESIAS IN AN ALGERIAN GARDEN

These were the original yellow and white variety. They are most attractive growing in the open air like this. The Gardens of Algeria are delightful in every way—full of interest, color, and scent—and the sweetest scent of all is, perhaps, in the early morning from the dew-covered Freesias and the Princess of Wales Violets, which flourish under the neighboring orange trees.

Copied from Gardening Illustrated, published in England, for it seems it ought to be Californian rather than Algerian, these foreign countries will copy us.

PREMIUM LIST

Eighteenth Annual Spring Show, Roses and Other Flowers, Saturday and Sunday, April 25 and 26 1925, In the Civic Auditorium, Opening Saturday at 2 P. M. Admission 25 Cents.

Section "A" Amateurs

1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (Association Cup.)
- *2. Best Collection of Roses—six varieties. Not more than 3 of each.
3. Best Three White Roses, one variety.
4. Best Three Red Roses, one variety.
5. Best Three Yellow Roses, one variety.
6. Best Three Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
7. Best Three Pink Roses, one variety.
8. Best Three Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
9. Best Three Flame Colored Roses, one variety (example Mde. Heriot).
A trophy to be awarded to best single exhibit in classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
10. Best One White Rose.
11. Best One Pink Rose.
12. Best One Yellow Rose.
13. Best One Red Rose.
14. Best One Crimson Rose.
A trophy to be awarded to best single exhibit in classes 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
15. Best Single Rose (example Isobel or Irish Elegance).
16. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
17. Best Display of Climbing Roses.
18. Best Rose not before shown in San Diego.
- *19. Best Six General McArthur Roses.
20. Best Six Los Angeles Roses.
21. Best Six any other variety Roses.
22. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses.
- *23. Best Arranged Basket of Roses. Greenery allowed as decoration.

Section "B" Amateurs

24. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses.
25. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
26. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl, Vase or Dish.

27. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
28. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
29. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
- *30. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
31. Best Display of Gladiolus.
32. Best Display of Iris.
33. Best Display of Pansies.
34. Best Display of Wild Flowers grown by an individual.
36. Best General Collection of Flowers from a 50 foot or less lot.
37. Best General Collection of Flowers from a private garden larger than fifty feet.
- *37a. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.
- *38. Best Collection Sweet Peas, not less than 15 stems.
39. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
40. Best Vase Light Pink Sweet Peas.
41. Best Vase Dark Pink Sweet Peas.
42. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
43. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
- 43a. Best Vase Blue Sweet Peas.
44. Best Vase Purple Sweet Peas.
45. Best Vase Salmon Sweet Peas.
46. Best Vase Maroon Sweet Peas.
47. Best Vase Bicolor Sweet Peas.
Limit 20 sprays in classes 39 to 47.
- *48. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
49. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.
*Sweet Pea Sweepstakes.
50. Best Display Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
51. Best Display of Cinerarias, Stellata.
52. Best Potted Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
53. Best Potted Cineraria, Stellata.
54. Best Display of Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums.
55. Best Display of Geraniums
58. Best Display of Stocks.
59. Best Display of Snapdragons.
60. Best Display of Calendulas.
61. Best Display of Larkspurs.
*Trophy to be awarded for best single exhibit in classes 58 to 61.

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- 62. Best Display any other flowers not otherwise classified.
- *63 Best Table Decoration, using Roses.
- *64 Best Table Decoration, other than Roses.

Section "C" Children's Classes.

- (Wild Flower Classes Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 68 cancelled as a preservation policy.
- 69. Best Display of Cut Flowers or Plants from Child's Garden.
- 70. Best Collection of Sweet Peas by individual child.
- N. B. Schools are eligible to enter in open classes.

**Section "D" for Professionals
(Entries by Nurserymen)**

- 71. Best General Display of Bush Roses.
- *72. Best Display of Cut Roses.
- 73. Best General Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses.
- *74. Best General Display of Shrubs and Plants.
- 75. Best Display of Everlasting Flowers.
- 76. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
(Entries by Florists)
- *77. Best Arranged Basket of Cut Flowers.
- 78. Best Arranged Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.
- 79. Best Bride's Bouquet.
- 80. Best Hand Bouquet.

*Classes in which Trophies are offered.

Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.

RULES

- 1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 10 a. m. of first day of show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
- 2. All entries must be in the hands of the clerks by 9 a. m. of the first day of show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 a. m. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
- 3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
- 4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
- 5. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
- 6. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
- 7. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the show, under the jurisdiction of the

show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the show without the authority of the officials in charge.

- 8. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
- 9. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.
- 10. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
- 11. Artificially colored flowers or plants will not be received as entries.
- 12. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
- 13. In Classes 63 and 64, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.
- 14. Sweet Peas will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stem.
- 15. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious.

Exhibits of single specimen of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

No fee is charged for making entries in this show. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with the Secretary, Hillcrest 4247-J. Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size, it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

Roses, Iris and Sweet Peas will be judged according to the standards of the National Specialty Societies.

Spring Flower Show. April 25 and 26. at the Civic Auditorium.

REGULAR MEETING FOR APRIL

The Floral Association monthly meeting will be held at the Floral Home in Balboa Park the evening of April 21st. Subject, Seasonal Planting and Final Arrangements for the Show. Bring your flowers and ideas.

Spring Flower Show. April 25 and 26. at the Civic Auditorium.

THE SHOW, YOURS, MINE, AND THE OTHER FELLOWS

Of course it will be the same, yet not the same any more than one Spring in California is like another, or one blade of grass another's exact duplicate. April 25 and 26 are the dates, and you are asked not to forget them nor let any one else in your neighborhood do so either. Seek out the stranger in the land and bid him come and see what we can grow to make a garden and therefore a home worthwhile. Make it your show, for it is, the Floral Association is more absolutely your servant than any official you elect, for it cannot exist without serving and only by so doing. Perhaps you say, Oh Flowers! a Floral Association; and then smile a pitying smile to see, like Bret Harte's character who went forth to prove the marriage scanty with a Bowie knife, but you won't if you stop to think. The East is said to be saying bad things about our desert dryness, here is a chance to let the Easterner with us see his flowers of summer displayed in California in Spring and lots he never saw before outside a greenhouse culled from outside in armfuls. The rain of late March was in the nick of time for the Flower Show, from which it might possibly be argued that the Gods prefer Flower Shows to—well some other things.

Have you exhibited before and if so will you do so this time? And if not Why not? You surely won't confess that you lack in your garden one thing that is good. If you have a proper pride in your home and city you will be represented by something even if it be but a pot of verdant grass.

Now having tried to make you an exhibitor, ordinary consideration for Show officials demands that your attention be called to the fearful case of the casual bringer of flowers who does not care to exhibit but wants to help along. This one usually conveys a miscellany picked in an off-hand kind of way rolled promiscuously in a piece of newspaper, which he deposits by preference on the open entry book of an overworked clerk of the show. Don't do this, there is no class for "Just What Is Its." Get a premium list, which through nearly twenty years of revising has almost got down to the point of average human intelligence in garden matters, and find where you belong. Realizing that the "almost" in the last sentence must still be used, a guide, counsellor and friend will be on hand to tag any homeless exhibit before it goes to entry, find this one who will be plainly labelled and throw yourself on his tender mercy.

To old exhibitors a word or so, be it in or out of season. Don't ask for special dispensation to get over, under, or round the rules of the show. These rules are all that stands between a lot of overworked volunteer offi-

cials and chaos. Find out before hand, if possible, all about your exhibit, its entry placing, etc. The arrangement won't suit everyone, it can't, make your criticism after the show so that it may be considered in time for the next, then it is helpful and desired.

If you want to help apply to one of the chairmen a list of whom is published, and finally if you can't help don't hinder.

None of the above must be taken to mean that there is anything but a hearty welcome for any exhibitor, however small his contribution. Exhibitors make the show and without them there is no show.

BED OF "LOS ANGELES" ROSES

The picture on this page is a photo of a bed of Los Angeles Roses south of the peristyle of the Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park, San Diego, California. This photo was taken the second week in May, 1922, during the visit of Mr. Nicholson, a noted Rosarian of Hong Kong, China, who was so impressed with the beauty and magnificence of this bed of roses, that he had several photos made to take back to China. Mr. Nicholson stated that in all his travels he had never seen roses to compare with this bed of Los Angeles Roses. He was so enthused with the perfection of the flowers and bushes that he wrote an article for the magazine of the British Rose Society, which has been published in that Society's Magazine; and of which he is a member and also representative of the society in China.

This bed of roses was planted as one of the floricultural exhibits during the Panama-California Exposition in 1916, the second year of the Exposition; and has always been one of the finest beds of roses in Balboa Park. It was planted by Mr. Fred H. Howard, of Los Angeles, the originator of this beautiful rose.

APRIL WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

April is the month of showers, and heavy rains are extremely rare. The warming up of the great desert to the east induces an indraft of cool, moist air from the ocean, and the result is an increase in cloudiness, humidity and the number of days with showers. Dynamically heated winds, locally known as "desert winds" because of their extreme dryness and because they appear to come from that region, sometimes take place, and when they do the thermometer will rise above 80 or even 90 degrees, and the humidity drop as low as 10 or 15 per cent.

Frost has never been observed in the city during this month, and a temperature below 40 degrees was recorded but once—in 1875. Likewise, wind storms and blustery weather are almost unknown.

DEAN BLAKE, Meteorologist.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



LOS ANGELES ROSES IN BALBOA PARK, SAN DIEGO. [See Opposite Page]

SECRETARY JARINE GIVES HIGH PLACE TO FLOWERS.

"Plant life of the flower garden plays an important role in a satisfying rural life," said Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine in an address at the International Flower Show at New York, March 16th. "And let me say," he continued, "that the American farmer has a genuine appreciation of natural beauty, although he may not always be conscious of the possession. In the city the florists supply natural beauty in a more or less artificial form and large sums of money are spent annually to satisfy the universal desire for it. Country people have much of it right at their doors, and wild beauty is spread out before them with a lavish hand.

"We should not get away from a conscious enjoyment of the beauty of all growing things on the farm, particularly those plants grown for that single purpose. Today we think of agriculture in terms of corn and credit, plows and prices, things economic in character and vital in carrying on farming, but after the day's work is over the farmer and his family can find real joy, relaxation, and inspiration in the flower garden.

"There are few events in the human career in which flowers do not or cannot play a pleasing part. When other means of expression fail we turn to flowers, and when the mere name is used the result is sometimes of marvelous effect. 'Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin. Yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arranged like one of these.' I do not believe the truth and beauty of this can be improved.

"Artists, prophets, and poets all have bowed in reverential homage before the exquisite perfection and entrancing beauty of flowers; but their arts have proved to be meagre efforts when compared with the perfection which nature reveals, whether the vehicle of its power be a lowly woods violet or a majestic Madonna lily.

"Flowers played important parts in the lives of ancients, but it remained for the present age to discover the secrets—the habits, life, processes, and functions—of flowers of all kinds and turn them to greater service to mankind. The ancients brought many of the flowers cherished today into cultivation, but they did not possess the art of modern plant breeding which enables man with marvelous certainty to bring out new forms and colors almost at will. As a result of this skill in plant breeding and selection our gardens teem with flowers markedly different from their nearest relatives in feral nature. We need no better evidence than this International Flower Show.

"In a country so varied as the United States, the problems of the flower grower are numerous. The variety in soils, the wide differences in temperature, and the great range of rainfall, make it impossible to find single kinds that will do well everywhere. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture has instituted numerous projects to improve flowers and to find or develop varieties suited to the various regions. I might cite the work of the department in co-operation with the American Rose Society. For several years these two institutions have maintained a test garden on department grounds for determining the varieties of roses best suited for outdoor growing in the latitude of Washington, D. C. The Rose Society, in co-operation with other gardens throughout the country, is endeavoring to determine the varieties best suited to each important agricultural section. As examples of the department's interest in floral exhibits I have only to refer to the annual amaryllis and chrysanthemum shows held in its greenhouses at Washington.

"For 25 years the department has maintained a special office devoted to the introduction of new plants from all parts of the world. While the primary objects of this work are economic, a large number of ornamentals have been brought in and established. In recent years particular attention has been given to securing material for plant breeders. Through its explorers who travel in remote regions, and through its large corps of correspondents and collaborators in foreign countries, the department is frequently able to secure rare plants difficult to secure through ordinary channels. In this way American plant breeders have been furnished with many interesting species of roses, irises, gladioli, and other flowering plants.

"It is worthy of note that the department has on its list of co-operators the names of nearly 4,000 experimenters, scattered over the continent, as well as in our dependencies overseas. It distributes to these people annually two or three hundred plants for testing. The object is to supply these plants with all possible conditions of growth in the hope that American agriculture may be enriched by those found adapted to certain conditions."

Take the Family to the Show.

CORONADO FLOWER SHOW

Don't forget that the Coronado Flower Show is scheduled for April 18, 19. It is always worthwhile.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

"TREE DOCTORS" AGAIN

"Every now and then some one attempts to make a living by selling a preparation to be injected into the sap of trees through holes bored into the trunks. These fakes are usually short-lived, but are a greater menace to orchardists than preparations which, although worthless are not apt to do any serious harm to the orchard. In the latter case the orchardist is only defrauded to the extent of the price paid for the remedy and possible loss of crop from failure to control the pests. In the case of the so-called 'tree vaccines' the purchaser is not only defrauded to the extent of the purchase price and possible loss of crop, but places in jeopardy the life of any tree to which the 'remedy' may be applied. It seems possible, but not probable, that an effective way may sometime be found to control insects and fungi by means of chemicals carried in the sap of plants. At present, however, there is no known method of this kind."

"The latest of this type of economic poison to come to the attention of the Division of Chemistry is a preparation known as 'Vigorol,' manufactured by the Tree Chemical Company, San Juan Bautista, California. The active ingredient of the compound was said to be potassium cyanide. This preparation was registered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, under protest. Investigations made by Mr. D. G. Milbrath showed beyond a doubt that when administered to trees through holes bored into the trunk it was seriously injurious to the trees. The Department therefore refused to renew the license on July first after the original registration had expired."

Bring your Roses to the Show.

A NEW SLUG CURE

The following is from Popular Gardening, an English Publication.

This new slug cure is particularly effective and as it is not injurious to plant life can be used anywhere without doing harm. Stir a couple of handfuls of lime into a tub of water, allow the lime to stand for an hour or two, then remove a large pailful of the clear lime water (two and a half gallons). Stir into that half a pound of aluminium sulphate. Strain through a cloth, if necessary, and apply with a syringe.

For those who may be frightened by the sound of Aluminum Sulphate, be it said that it is merely a kind of alum.

Take the Family to the Show.

Just To Let You Know We Have Established A New Service.

•••••

WE HAVE DISCOVERED a mountain of rich, black dirt. Do not confuse this with common black top soil. This is an unusual loam, containing many completely decomposed sea shells, and remains of marine life. It should be rich in mineral phosphates, and is undoubtedly the best plant soil ever delivered in San Diego. We have had wonderful results with this for potted plants, and the price is so reasonable that it is within reach of all. \$2.50 per cubic yard delivered to your garden.

WE HAVE ON HAND 200 yards of "fine screened" cow fertilizer. This contains no straw, sawdust, or other adulterant, is over 1 year old, but not decomposed, therefore contains all the essentials necessary to plant life, and it will not burn if used properly. This fertilizer is from silage-fed cattle confined to pens where they have no chance to get at weeds, therefore it should be free from weed seed of any sort. We are delivering this at \$6.50 per 2 yard truck load.

AND THE LEAF MOULD. You have always wanted some leaf mould for those ferns and begonias, and last summer you brought home a sack from that picnic in the mountains, but it didn't go very far, did it? Well here again is where we fit in. We have large trucks, and know just where to go, and have a large quantity on hand for immediate delivery, therefore we can deliver this to you at \$6.50 per 2 yard truck load.

ALSO, we handle some different grades of fertilizer and leaf moulds. Some very old well rotted fertilizer, and some special soils. Just **PHONE** us and we will call with samples and talk it over. There is no obligation. We would like to see your garden and are interested in your plants, and perhaps we can aid you in some manner. **LET'S GET ACQUAINTED ANYHOW.**

We are not landscape artists but we are **"Soil Specialists".**

The National Fernery

1223 E. 18th St., National City.

R.F.D. Box 46.

PHONE Nat. 357-J.

HOW TO GROW DAHLIAS

Dahlias are easily grown, but, like other plants, do better when given care and attention. Any good garden soil will grow dahlias. They flourish in a sandy soil where they get the sea fogs, but do well in warmer localities.

Select an open, sunny location, out of reach of the roots of trees or shrubs. After the first rains, thoroughly spade the soil to a depth of 15 inches, and work in some well-rotted manure. When planting time comes spade deeply again. In California, the planting season extends from the middle of February to June. In other localities, plant after frosts.

Plant the tubers three feet or more apart, laying flat down. Do not plant tubers on end. It is well to cover the tubers with a big cupful of sand to protect the eyes and growing shoots from slugs and cut-worms.

Put the stake in when you plant.

Plant the tubers in a heavy soil four inches deep. In a light or sandy soil, plant six inches deep.

Don't plant in very wet ground or the tuber will decay. It is advisable if your soil is dry to soak it thoroughly four or five days before planting. It is not well to water until the plant is five or six inches high unless the ground is very dry, then give but little water. Allow the tuber to become accustomed to its new conditions.

Please, please don't dig it up to see if it is growing until three weeks have passed. Sometimes roots are slow in making their appearance above ground. This is due to local conditions.

If many shoots start up, thin them to one or two.

Hoe carefully to prevent a crust forming. Water by making a hollow cup several inches deep around the plant, and several feet in diameter. Turn the hose in this cup, and water liberally several times a week in the dry season. When the plants are forming buds it is well to cover the ground with a mulch of manure, straw or leaves several inches deep.

If a bushy plant is desired, pinch off the top when it is about a foot tall.

Spray plants when quite young to prevent the appearance of aphids, or plant lice, and curly leaf, or thrip. Even if no disease is apparent it will do the plants good. Use a spray of whale oil soap and a nicotine preparation like Black Leaf 40. A teaspoonful to a gallon of water is the proper proportion to use as a spray.

Slugs, or snails, and cutworms are most destructive when the tuber is sprouting and the plant is small, often eating the eyes completely out of the tuber. The best cure is to

go out about 10 o'clock at night and sprinkle slacked lime around the plant, or use powdered tobacco. A collar made of wide window screening placed around the dahlia will prevent insects attacking the young plants.

If the leaves turn white in the fall you have mildew. Dust lightly with sulphur on a sunny morning.

Occasionally a dahlia will send out a sprout above the ground and then will stop growing. Take the tuber up, wash very carefully and thoroughly and replant and it will grow vigorously.

Sometimes a variety does not reproduce tubers. Save your old tuber and at planting time cut off the end, leaving it four inches long. Strong plants and a crop of tubers will be the result.

If a root fails to produce a healthy bush, and the plant has a stunted growth dig it up and destroy it. Bessie Boston dahlias are free from the stunt disease.

Large flowers are obtained by disbudding. Three buds usually form; take out the two smaller, when small, and then take off the sprouts at the next pair of leaves. When cutting flowers, cut down to the second pair of leaves, and more buds will form. This way you will get size and length of stem. To keep a bush full of fine flowers, cut off all fading flowers and do not let the seed pods form.

Flowers should be cut late in the evening or early in the morning. The ends of the stems burned in a gas flame or put in boiling water for two minutes. Then place in a deep vase of cold water, adding a teaspoonful of salt to the quart.

Exhibition flowers should be cut the night before a show, and the stems placed deep in water. Cactus, decorative, pompom and show dahlias should have closed centers, while peonies, collarettes and singles should show the yellow disc.

After the plants turn yellow or are cut down by frost, cut them down, and dig them up carefully, with plenty of soil around the roots. Let them dry out a few hours, and store in a cool, dry and frost-proof place.

Before storing, cut the stems close to the tubers. Do not leave a hollow stem. It will retain the moisture and cause stem rot.

A word of advice on growing dahlias. Do not be discouraged if a dahlia from any locality does not do well the first season it is planted. Many varieties need to be acclimated. A second trial will prove the truth of this counsel.

MRS. ELIZABETH W. LYMBERY.

Bessie Boston Dahlia Farm, San Mateo, Cal.

Bring your Roses to the Show.

BEGONIA CHAT

SEASONAL WORK

Now comes the time of real effort with Begonias. All kinds are actively growing, and unlike most plants this is the safe condition for moving, potting, etc. Although the majority of Begonias do their very best planted out in the ground, there is much to be said for the use of boxes and pots and hanging baskets. And that reminds me that John Burnham reports the evolution of a redwood hanging box that is proving its worth for him and if he does not want to show it to you, it is my mistake. I cannot describe it, for when I called to see it, I found the wrong house and spent half an hour in intimate investigation of a perfect stranger's abode, fortunately the owner and his folks were absent while I snooped. In planting Begonias in any receptacle it is a safe precaution to plant an inch or so deeper than in the ground, this leaves space for a mulch of some kind to keep the surface damp and cool. Boxes of redwood are better than pots for they keep cooler and yet have the same porosity—I am not sure of quite what that means, but it sounds like the thought I have). Almost all stakes in use for a year will have rotted off and must be pushed in again. Tie up fairly close depending on the new growth to give the proper arching effect. Leave the Rexes till the last.

I am taking cuttings now of tuberous sorts, using the sprouts broken from the tubers when three inches long and potted in small pots in a sandy but fairly rich mixture and then plunging in sand bench with bottom heat. Practically all of these roots at once and make good blooming plants for the season. Without the bottom heat the process is too slow to be worth while. When I speak of bottom heat I refer to the operation of my reclaimed or rather converted to a better-life chicken brooder plant. In potting tuberous be careful not to plant too deep and don't use too large a pot, the soil wants to be rich but open with plenty of sand and watering must only be done when needed till in full growth; if you have the nerve to do it, pinching off the first blooms helps to a better plant.

Seedling Begonias of the tuberous sort must be kept growing, my experience does not endorse the pricking out event at the early stage advocated by all real authorities. My

best results have come from leaving the seed pan alone till real leaves of some size are formed, and no damping off has occurred where the temperature has been kept at the growing mark, above sixty. Seed planted last August carried through without losing leaves and those not yet disturbed in the seed pans have gone on growing and are doing so now, while those pricked out into flats lost all the leaves in ninety per cent of the cases, though the small tubers will probably start up again. The same experience followed the quick action in several varieties of bedders and I am for the present off the nervous haste schedule. It is remarkable how small a tuber is sufficient to preserve life over a dormant period so long as they are undisturbed and kept moist.

I have been much pleased with the result of using Nicofume for fumigating the little glass house. This is a folded paper saturated with nicotine which when lighted smoulders like a fuse. The fuse is started at night and the house closed up, the next morning all but the sort of night after smell is gone and the bugs too. Three alternate nights will be a safe starter and no injury will happen to the most delicate plant. It is evident that a tobacco film is deposited all over as subsequent waterings start up the smell again. Another tobacco preparation to be used as a mulch is under trial and if it do half what is claimed for it, it will be a find indeed. Still more about tobacco products, I am experimenting with about a half standard Black Leaf 40 solution for dipping seed pans, etc., and am almost ready to swear it makes worms sick and plants grow.

The new Bedding Begonia, Flame of Love, is something new and not merely a difference in name, the flowers are large, brilliant red, with yellow stamens, the foliage firm and glossy, and the habit shrubby, it remains to be seen whether it likes our climate or has too great an infusion of the Socotrana blood, or something else that places it in the taboo class.

I regret to state that the negotiations for the hybrid winter-blooming tuberous have come to an abrupt stop at the doorstep of the Government Bureau, but now I have cooled off I see that it had to be. Let me whisper a faint hope, I have found a small stock of these in this country and the owner wants more Begonias which I have.

Keep ever in mind that a hanging basket must be built from the bottom up, the rim must be firmly sewed and the moss lining adequate everywhere, also the soil packed with care. A carelessly made basket is a plant death trap.

A Begonia which so far has had only one name in my hearing, Bertha von Lothringen, has justified its existence for the first time with me though it has existed protestingly in my glass house or lath house for many seasons. This is a small grower with medium chocolate veined leaves and small blossoms of light pink and dark pink reverse. Today it is decidedly handsome and happy having been protected by a Celloglass roof. This is another variety that evidently is a so-called winter bloomer. Every lath house will have to have a glassed over section or we must find something to cover in the winter and remove in the summer the ideal arrangement.

Just now Verschafelti and Feastii are blooming, the former needs support for its huge bloom stalks, if subject to wind or rain, they are so heavy. Verschafelti is far from ideal in habit but so gorgeous in bloom and so luxuriant in foliage afterward that it cannot be discarded. Unless it can be given a fair-sized location in which to group and tumble over its own feet, it should be continually renewed from cuttings, chop up the old stalk into short lengths and put in the ground, it grows so rapidly it is not worth the trouble to root it in sand.

The watering in the lath house now is a matter of common sense, we have had no rain at any time this season to penetrate a foot nor has the aggregate done so, therefore see that the entire ground is thoroughly wet down two or three feet and from now on it must be kept damp. Watering with the hose should still be done in the morning. Roots from outside growths will be more determined than usual in their effort to get into the lath house after moisture. A trench all round will keep them out, though it needs constant inspection and must be kept open.

This should be a great lath house year. Under lath the least water goes the furthest.

K. O. SESSIONS EN-ROUTE TO EUROPE

Continued from page 4

Rain in New York

Philadelphia certainly holds up its reputation of many years regarding the rows and blocks of brick houses—never imagined there could be so many in sight from the train. No end of tall chimneys and steam escapes; trainloads of coal, too many to count. Before one can realize it, the train is in New Jersey, and I did see some marshy and swampy land, and so many acres of woods. The first com-

mercial green houses that I have seen from the train. Newark is reached, and we are told that in a few minutes we will be in the subway under the river, and then in New York—and so we are. No long pull through a dense city. By underground passages I rapidly follow the red cap with my bags and satchels. To be in New York means that you must step lively, I find.

The Hotel Pennsylvania is most comfortable and my room as quiet as at home. Sunday a heavy rain falling, which seems wasteful here—we need it in San Diego. In spite of rain and under the guidance of a kind friend, I rode in a bus up Riverside drive, along the Hudson river, around Central park, where I was amazed to see the great rock ledges and the high and uneven ground. Then to the Metropolitan museum, where the treasures of art and old relics amazed me.

It seems as though I had no need to travel farther. Enjoyed seeing the picture "Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices"—the gift of an old family friend and neighbor of my childhood days.

From 5 to 8 in the afternoon was spent with Mrs. M. O. Terry at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Terry's serious illness is not over, but he is on the mend and all are hopeful for his recovery. Mrs. Terry has been a real fairy god-mother. Her generous gifts of Parma violets, great red tulips, white lilac sprays, ranunculus, Cecil Brunner roses, forget-me-nots and mignonette certainly outclass any box of flowers in San Diego today.

Monday—The air is cool and wind fair. Wall Street, Maiden lane, Broadway; the marks of that awful bomb on the fair granite walls of the Morgan & Co building; Old Trinity church and its historic graves in the surrounding churchyard; those of Robert Fulton and Alexander Hamilton were noted. Especially surprising were the weather-worn tombstones, markings and decorations completely gone. I had never seen any cut stones defaced by age alone.

In the up-town districts, the Commodore hotel lobby was luxurious and beautiful, with California palms and hothouse ferns, decorative plants and singing birds. The Grand Central depot, Altman's store, and a glance through two floors of the Tiffany establishment. The beauty and wealth and art of it all could not have been dreamed of by this western and untraveled woman.

Meets La Jollan

A delightful call from Guilbert Rose this evening, who is successfully at work in art in this great city, and now is painting scenery for a wonderful invention in photography that is being tested and developed here, by which moving picture films will be done in

color.

Tuesday morning. A light snowfall; cool and bracing air; a short stroll before breakfast, and to my surprise and pleasure, Dr. William Ritter, formerly of La Jolla, was in the breakfast room. We looked at each other for a time. I was not sure, but finally I dared to speak. He said, "Well, if I had seen you at your work, I would have known you at once." His family is in Washington, D. C.

At 11 a. m. I go to the steamer, escorted by Mrs. Terry's trusted man. I shall have lunch on board, and then enjoy the harbor, the coming of the passengers, etc., all new to me, and then for nine days I'll be resting, reading, writing to home folks and dreaming dreams of wonders ahead that these new, yet wonderful museums of America give me a hint of.

"Adios."

K. O. SESSIONS.

MARCH AND APRIL GARDEN

Continued from Page 5

and Snapdragons, you can do little good by spraying, the best method being to keep plants in the best possible condition of healthy growth and if the trouble appears pull out the affected plants and burn them.

Lime and sulphur Solution will get the Red Spider and San Jose Scale on your orange and lemon trees, also if used early in the season Leaf Curl and Peach Blight should be used in the proportion of one to forty parts of water.

Italia Mia Nursery

457 North Lima Street

SIERRA MADRE, CALIF.

THOMASELLA H. GRAHAM,

Prop.

Specializing in Specimen Irish Yew
Trees and

Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums,
grown from seed of best named
English varieties.

Begonias

Now is the time to plant

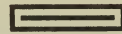
ALL KINDS

We have them in greater variety than ever before offered.

Seed can be planted as late as
August.

Our prices are no higher than
they should be, 25c up.

Call between two and four.



Rosecroft Begonia Gardens

POINT LOMA, CALIF.

Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.

For mildew dust with very fine sulphur or if for use on flowering plants use sulphuric acid at the rate of one ounce to twelve ounces of water, one ounce of this mixture to one gallon of water and repeat every two or three weeks. Sulphur sprays are not effective unless there is a summer temperature.

Remember that most sprays are preventative and should be used before the trouble begins.

In the flower garden practically all the seed and plants recommended for last month can be planted. Three good bedding plants, perennials, usually hard to get, can now be had, they are Gerbera or Transvaal Daisy, Golden Glow and Yellow Geum, Lady Stratheden. These are all worth while, especially the first named.

April and May are the two best months for planting your Dahlia bulbs, and there is certainly a wonderful choice of bulbs to be had, both locally and at a distance.

LIBRARY NOTES

Con'd from Pge. 5

makes that I do not quite agree with, "In no section of our great country is there more attention paid to Homes and Gardens than on our Pacific Coast, and it is quite strange that we have no periodical that in any way is representative of our efforts." What about California Garden? For years it has done its bit for the garden side.

All the magazines have leading articles on growing Dahlias, Glads, and Chrysanthemums—of the last there is an excellent catalog from Clarks of Pasadena, containing all the newer kinds suited to this section, as well as the old reliable ones.—many of the 1925 Gladiolus and Dahlia lists, also one of Burbank's marvellous creations.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

Junior Agronomist, Junior Botanist, Junior Horticulturist, Junior Nematologist, Junior Pathologist, Junior Physiologist, Junior Pomologist.

Receipt of applications for the positions named above will close May 9 1925. The date for the assembling of competitors will be stated on the admission cards sent to applicants after the close of receipt of applications.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Department of Agriculture, at the entrance salary of \$1,860 a year. Advancement in pay may be made without change in assign-

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

When You've Installed Gas Heat These Worries are Over

How much fuel do I need?

Where will I store it?

Will it be delivered by the time I need it?

Must I go to the basement and look after the fire?

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Management Corporation.

ment up to \$2,400 a year. Promotion to higher grades may be made in accordance with the civil service rules.

Applicants must have been graduated from a four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, or be senior students in such an institution and furnish within six months from the date of the examination proof of actual graduation.

Competitors will be rated on practical questions; a thesis to be delivered to the examiner on the day of the examination; and education, training, and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the postoffice or custom house in any city.

PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTOR

Receipt of applications for plant quarantine inspector will close April 25. The date for the assembling of competitors will be stated on the admission cards sent to applicants after the close of receipt of applica-

tion.

The examination is to fill vacancies under the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at the entrance salary of \$1,860 a year. Advancement in pay may be made without change in assignment up to \$2,400 a year. Promotions to higher grades may be made in accordance with the civil-service rules.

The duties of the position are to assist in the enforcement of the various quarantine and regulatory orders issued under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1812.

Competitors will be rated on entomology or plant pathology, practical questions in plant-inspection work, and education and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the postoffice or custom house in any city.

Spring Flower Show. April 25 and 26. at the Civic Auditorium.

GLAD TIDINGS

BEGIN PLANTING DAHLIAS NOW

To our customers—We will deliver your DAHLIAS this month unless you advise otherwise. We furnish complete cultural directions for the DAHLIA as it should be grown in Southern California, with each order. These directions apply especially to San Diego and vicinity. Get your Dahlias and your advice from a Local Grower and yours will be the profit and a better Dahlia Garden.

Descriptive Catalog on Request.

It is now too late for the Primulinus types of Glads., also a few others that have felt the urge of spring and had to be planted. However there are a number of varieties that are still dormant and in good condition. Any Glad. still dormant can be planted yet. A good color selection can still be secured.

Ralph F. Cushman

GROWER OF

EARLY MATURED SUN-CURED GLADIOLI AND DAHLIAS.

BOX 5-A

Point Loma, California

PRIZES OFFERED FOR DAHLIAS

An article in the February number of the California Garden announced the donation of the following prizes for the 1925 Dahlia Show:

1. In the Novice Class, for the best collection of Dahlias, excluding Pompons, one bloom each of not more than twelve varieties, Mrs. Charles H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J., a director of the American Dahlia Society, offers an autographed copy of her book, "Amateurs' Book of the Dahlia."

As evidence that there will be keen competition among new exhibitors to win Mrs. Stout's book, it is reported that at least two persons have placed orders for from two to three dozen registered varieties, since learning of Mrs. Stout's prize.

2. In the Open to All Class, for the largest Siskiyou or Ambassador exhibited with stem and foliage, Mr. J. J. Broomall, a commercial grower of Eagle Rock, California, the originator of the two Dahlias, offers a ten dollar tuber order from his 1926 catalog.

Thus far ten persons have secured one or both of these Dahlias for the purpose of entering this class, and several others will probably enter. The catalogs quote Siskiyou at \$10.00 and Ambassador at \$3.00. Both dahlias have been grown to over twelve inches in diameter.

3. In the Open to All Classes, for the best basket of one or more of Bessie Boston varieties, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lymbery of the Bessie Boston Dahlia Farm, San Diego, Calif., offers a ten dollar bulb order from her 1926 catalog.

As there are many of Bessie Boston varieties grown in this locality many fine baskets should be entered in this class. Many of our members are seeking these varieties. One new exhibitor the past week placed an order for twenty-two of Mrs. Lymbery's best introductions, and as we go to press a lady reader of this magazine is diligently studying the catalog in an effort to choose the varieties that will give the most artistic basket effect.

4. Since the receipt of the above prizes a letter has been received from A. G. Goodacre, manager of the Advance Dahlia Farm, Compton, Calif., offering, on behalf of the Advance Dahlia Farm, two \$5.00 tubers to be used for such classes as the Association sees fit to designate. Mr. Goodacre personally offers a tuber of the \$10.00 Dahlia "Mary Murphy" as a prize for the "best bloom exhibited with stem and foliage." This Dahlia will not be placed on the market for sale until next year. It is an immense yellow and apricot decorative and a seedling from Amun Ra. This Dahlia has created a sensation among those who have seen it.

5. It is rumored that a prominent Dahlia Society has decided to offer that Society's

Gold Medal as a prize for one of the classes at our Fall Show. In case this proves to be true, no member of our Association who raises Dahlias should fail to be prepared to exhibit the best variety of a registered Dahlia obtainable, for the Dahlia to win this Gold Medal must be a standard variety of great merit.

TO GROW DAHLIA SLIPS

Take slip from root, removing it close to the root, place where it is to grow, cover from sun, use plenty of water, planting as deep as it was on the root.

When established feed it with weak liquid manure (sheep) at first also from time to time small quantity of Potato Fertilizer is useful, placed one foot from slip; this helps blooms.
 . . . Dahlia dealers claim dahlia plants are better than roots, give better blooms also better keeping roots; I agree with the first part but all plants I ever grew produced nothing worth while as to roots.

But take slips, give them frequent hoeing, feeding as needed, staking as they will surely need the stakes, can see no reason why one should not succeed. One slip, Blanche Charmet, gave 28 blooms and one slip, Judge Marean, made a small clump. Don't throw away the slip but give them a fair trial, success should result if instructions are faithfully carried out; when spraying, give the slips some also as they like it.

ARTHUR C. PHILLIPS.

A FEW EXHIBITION VARIETIES UNDER THE SEVERAL TYPES OF DAHLIAS

The following named varieties of Dahlias were used for exhibition purposes by commercial growers in the winning exhibits at the Dahlia Show of 1924 held by The Dahlia Society of California at San Francisco:
 Decorative: St. Francis, Susan G. Tevis, Kitty Dunlap, Mrs. Carl Salbach, Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Shudow's Lavender.

Peony: Gorgeous, Chanson, Pearl Rugles, The Oriol, My Lady and Vivandiere.

Cactus: Ballet Girl, British Lion, Amber Glow, Sidney Jones and Pierrot.

Hybrid Cactus: Elsie Oliver, Esther Hunt, Cinderella, Spa, and Paradise.

American Cactus: Kiku, Lolita Velasco and Empire.

Show: Esmond, James Cocker, Martiana, General Haig and M. Burnie.

Hybrid Show: Yuban, Big Ben and Slocum's White.

Pompon: Little Edith, Regulus, Johnny, Little Beeswing, and Glow.

Collarette: William Welch, Gascon, No. 66, Mt. Lassen and Vaugan.

Singles: Names of winning varieties not given.

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Miss K. O. Sessions

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ROSES - ROSES - ROSES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVING

In Reds—Hoosier Beauty, Hadley, Red Radiance, McArthur.

In Pinks—Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Chas. Russell, Leon Paine, etc.

In Yellows—Rindge, Dreer, Lady Hillingdon, Aaron Ward, Heriot, etc.

White—Frau Karl Druschki, British Queen, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Many other varieties. Call, Telephone or write,

E. BENARD,

Telephone, Hillcrest 2204-J Mission Valley Nursery

P. O. Box, 166 Route No. 2, San Diego.

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J. N. NAAS, 931 Ninth Street—Next to Woman's Club House.